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United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

Office of  
Public Affairs

# Selected Speeches and News Releases

May 3 - May 10, 1990

## IN THIS ISSUE:

### News Releases—

USDA Announces Prevailing World Market Price for Upland Cotton

Private Exporters Report Sales Activity for USSR

Grain Inspection Advisory Committee to Meet

USDA Approves New Pseudorabies Tests and Eases Shipping Restriction

USDA Adds Fairbanks, Alaska to Ports of Entry List

Yeasts, Bacteria Patented to Fight Fruit Rot

Private Exporters Report Sales Activity for USSR

New Proteins Could Lead to Vaccine for Cattle Tick Fever

California Mediterranean Fruit Fly Quarantine Area Enlarged

USDA Announces Prevailing World Market Rice Prices

More U.S. Grain Available to USSR

USDA Adds Angola to EEP Initiative for Wheat to West African Countries

Turnips Source of Plentiful, Inexpensive Winter Grazing

USDA Decides Two Animal Welfare Act Compliance Cases

This Week's Honey-Loan Repayment Levels Unchanged



# News Releases

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U.S. Department of Agriculture • Office of Public Affairs

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## USDA ANNOUNCES PREVAILING WORLD MARKET PRICE FOR UPLAND COTTON

WASHINGTON, May 3—Under Secretary of Agriculture Richard T. Crowder today announced the prevailing world market price, adjusted to U.S. quality and location (adjusted world price), for Strict Low Middling (SLM) 1-1/16 inch (micronaire 3.5-4.9) upland cotton (base quality) and the coarse count adjustment in effect from 12:01 a.m. Friday, May 4, through midnight Thursday, May 10.

Since the adjusted world price (AWP) is above the 1988 and 1989 crop base quality loan rates of 51.80 and 50.00 cents per pound, respectively, the loan repayment rates for the 1988 and 1989 crops of upland cotton during this period are equal to the respective loan rates for the specific quality and location.

The AWP will continue to be used to determine the value of upland cotton that is obtained in exchange for commodity certificates. Because the AWP in effect is above the established loan rate, loan deficiency payments are not available for 1989-crop upland cotton sold during this period.

This period represents Week 3 of the six-week transition period from using current shipment prices to using forward shipment prices in the Northern Europe price component of the AWP calculation. For Week 3 and Week 4, the Northern Europe price = (Northern Europe current price) + (Northern Europe forward price)/2. This procedure was adopted to avoid a dramatic change in the AWP that could occur at the end of the marketing year with no transition period, due to differences between new and old crop price quotes.

Because both current shipment prices and forward shipment prices for “coarse count” cotton C.I.F. northern Europe are not yet available, the Northern Europe coarse count price this week will equal the 5-day average of the 3 lowest-priced current shipment prices for “coarse count” cotton C.I.F. northern Europe for the preceding Friday through Thursday. The six week transition period for the Northern Europe coarse count price component of the AWP will begin whenever both the



Northern Europe coarse count current price and the Northern Europe coarse count forward price become available.

In calculating the adjustment to average U.S. spot market location, Thursday's current shipment prices for U.S. Memphis territory and the California/Arizona territory as quoted for Middling 1-3/32 inch cotton C.I.F. northern Europe were used.

Based on data for the week ending May 3, the AWP for upland cotton and the coarse count adjustment are determined as follows:

Adjusted World Price	
Northern Europe Price .....	80.48
Adjustments:	
Average U.S. spot market location .....	13.22
SLM 1-1/16 inch cotton .....	2.20
Average U.S. location .....	0.39
Sum of Adjustments .....	<u>-15.81</u>
ADJUSTED WORLD PRICE .....	64.67 cents/lb.
Coarse Count Adjustment	
Northern Europe Price .....	80.48
Northern Europe Coarse Count Price .....	<u>-77.98</u>
	2.50
Adjustment to SLM 1-inch cotton .....	<u>-4.75</u>
	-2.25
COARSE COUNT ADJUSTMENT .....	0 cents/lb.

The next AWP and coarse count adjustment announcement will be made on Thursday, May 10.

Charles Cunningham (202) 447-7954)

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**PRIVATE EXPORTERS REPORT SALES ACTIVITY FOR USSR**

WASHINGTON, May 4—Private exporters today reported to the U.S. Department of Agriculture export sales of 600,000 metric tons of corn for delivery to the USSR during the 1989-90 marketing year and under the seventh year of the Long Term Grain Supply Agreement signed Aug. 25, 1983 and extended Nov. 28, 1988.

The marketing year for corn began Sept. 1.

Sales of wheat and corn to the USSR for delivery during the seventh year of the agreement (which began Oct. 1, 1989 and ends Sept. 30, 1990) total 17,159,500 tons, of which wheat is 3,277,300 tons and corn is 13,882,200 tons. Sales of soybeans total 342,300 tons and soybean meal total 1,198,000 tons. In addition, sales of barley total 7,300 tons.

USDA issues both daily and weekly export sales reports to the public. Exporters are required to report to USDA export sales of 100,000 metric tons or more of one commodity, made in one day, to one destination by 3:00 PM eastern time on the next business day following the sale. Export sales of less than these quantities must be reported to USDA on a weekly basis.

Thomas B. McDonald (202) 447-3273

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## **GRAIN INSPECTION ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO MEET**

WASHINGTON, May 7—The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Federal Grain Inspection Service Advisory Committee will hold its third quarterly meeting of fiscal year 1990 here at 8:30 a.m. Thursday, May 23, in the Capitol Holiday Inn, 550 C Street, SW.

The agenda includes grain quality provisions in the 1990 Farm Bill, health and safety issues, an update on wheat classification and research, weighing activities, agency financial matters, testing for aflatoxin and insect infestation, and international monitoring.

The committee is composed of 15 members appointed by the secretary of agriculture to represent all segments of the grain industry, including producers, in advising the administrator of USDA's Federal Grain Inspection Service on implementation of the U.S. Grain Standards Act.

The meeting is open to the public. Persons who wish to address the committee or submit written statements before or after the meeting should contact John C. Foltz, Administrator, FGIS, U.S. Department of Agriculture, P.O. Box 96454, Washington, D.C. 20090-6454; telephone (202) 382-0219.

Allen Atwood (202) 475-3367

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## USDA APPROVES NEW PSEUDORABIES TESTS AND EASES SHIPPING RESTRICTION

WASHINGTON, May 7—The U.S. Department of Agriculture is issuing a final rule amending its pseudorabies regulations to allow certain interstate movements of swine as a result of new herd vaccination and testing procedures.

Recent advances in biotechnology have led to the creation of products known as “gene-altered vaccines” and “differential tests” that make it possible to tell whether vaccinated swine are infected with pseudorabies. James W. Glosser, administrator of USDA’s Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, said these products offer a way for vaccinated swine to be moved interstate under less restrictive conditions.

Pseudorabies is a contagious livestock disease that is mostly associated with swine. The disease is not harmful to humans but can affect cattle, sheep, dogs, cats and other animals.

Differential blood tests for pseudorabies must be approved by USDA. According to Glosser, USDA will approve a differential test if it can distinguish vaccinated swine from infected swine, is produced under the license of the secretary of agriculture with indications for use in the cooperative state-federal pseudorabies eradication program, and is conducted in a laboratory approved by the APHIS administrator.

The final rule allows qualified pseudorabies-negative herds to be reclassified as qualified negative, gene-altered vaccinated herds once all swine, 6 months of age or older, are vaccinated with an official gene-altered pseudorabies vaccine. In herds of unknown pseudorabies status, the rule allows a 30-day period for vaccinating the herd after test results show the herd to be negative for pseudorabies. The rule allows for retesting of any swine that are initially positive on a pseudorabies test in order to verify the results. These swine also must be isolated from the remainder of the herd until retesting, within 30 days of the first test, shows them to be negative.

The final rule also makes provisions for cleanup of infected herds using gene-altered vaccines and differential tests, and it allows for herds previously vaccinated with “gene-altered vaccines” to qualify as negative gene-altered vaccinated herds.

Vaccination increases a pig’s resistance to pseudorabies infection, and if a pig does become infected, vaccination lessens the clinical signs of pseudorabies and allows for more rapid recovery.



Glosser said, “We anticipate that over the next 10 years, the remaining known infected herds and newly infected herds will progress towards pseudorabies-free status through differential tests and their complementary vaccines, thus contributing to the eradication of pseudorabies from the United States.” Twenty-nine states are now enrolled in the cooperative state-federal-industry pseudorabies eradication program.

To date, 20 diagnostic laboratories in 16 different states have been approved to conduct differential tests. This final rule will be published in the May 9 Federal Register.

Danielle Eugene (202) 447-3981

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## **USDA ADDS FAIRBANKS, ALASKA TO PORTS OF ENTRY LIST**

WASHINGTON, May 7—The U.S. Department of Agriculture today announced that Fairbanks, Alaska, now is a “limited port of entry” for importing certain kinds of animals and animal products.

“Previously, entry of animals or animal products into the United States through Alaska was limited to the port at Anchorage. Now inspection facilities and personnel are available in Fairbanks as well, and importers have an additional port for animals that do not require special holding or quarantine inspection,” said James W. Glosser, administrator of USDA’s Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

Items that can now enter through the Fairbanks port include animal semen, test specimens, hatching eggs and day-old chicks. The Fairbanks facility, as a limited port, is not equipped for special restraints or holding, and therefore can not handle large animals. Nor can animals or animal products enter at Fairbanks if they require quarantining for diseases not present in the United States. This rule will be published in the May 9 Federal Register, and will become effective on June 8.

Janna Evans (301) 436-7251

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## YEASTS, BACTERIA PATENTED TO FIGHT FRUIT ROT

WASHINGTON, May 7—Several naturally occurring yeasts and bacteria that protect citrus, peaches, apples, pears, grapes, tomatoes and other fruit from storage rots have been discovered by U.S. Department of Agriculture scientists.

“These natural organisms are attracting commercial interest as possible alternatives to chemical pesticides now used to combat postharvest diseases caused by fungi,” said Charles L. Wilson, plant pathologist with USDA’s Agricultural Research Service.

Postharvest diseases claim about a fourth of the world’s harvested fruit, Wilson said. And about a third of all fruits and vegetables produced in the United States are currently sprayed with EBDC’s—a class of fungicides—to control fungal diseases. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency recently proposed a partial ban on EBDC’s.

Operating from the ARS Appalachian Fruit Research Station in Kearneysville, W. V., Wilson leads a team of scientists searching for nonchemical weapons against postharvest fruit losses.

If alternatives to EBDC’s aren’t found, Wilson explains in an article in the latest issue of the ARS magazine, *Agricultural Research*, commercial production of some commodities could be slowed down or stopped. One promising alternative is a strain of yeast that effectively controls postharvest diseases on citrus, peaches, grapes and tomatoes, as well as mold on stored wheat. Named US-7, this yeast strain has been patented jointly by Wilson and Edo Chalutz, a scientist with the Institute for Technology and Storage of Agricultural Products in Bet Dagan, Israel.

US-7 controls three fruit rot pathogens and fungi responsible for green mold, blue mold and sour rot of citrus, Wilson said. He and Chalutz have signed a three-year agreement with FRM Agricultural Sciences Partnership, a binational company headquartered in Israel, to perfect the mass production and application techniques for this strain of yeast.

The research in Kearneysville is especially timely since EPA in 1989 banned the postharvest use of benomyl. Benomyl is a fungicide used to protect stored apples and pears from molds.

Wojciech J. Janisiewicz, another ARS scientist at Kearneysville, has isolated a bacterium from apples that completely controls blue mold, a major disease of stored apples and pears. For more than four years, he has been testing the bacterium, *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *lachrymans*.



“This bacterium is ideal against storage rots because it works in cold storage as well as at room temperature,” Janisiewicz said.

He has applied for a patent for the bacterium, which appears to trigger an inherent resistance in the fruit to mold. Janisiewicz has been granted patents for two other biocontrol agents, a bacterium and a fungus:

\**pseudomonas cepacia*—Janisiewicz isolated this bacterium from apple leaves and fruit. He found that this bacterium produces an antifungal compound—identified as pyrrolnitrin—that controls blue mold and gray mold on apples and pears. Fujisawa Pharmaceutical Co., Osaka, Japan, has been licensed to begin making the compound for large-scale testing in the United States. EcoScience, Inc., Amherst, Mass., has also expressed interest in commercializing the pyrrolnitrin-producing bacterium.

\**acremonium breve*—Also isolated from apple leaves and fruit, this fungus gave total protection against gray mold caused by *Botrytis cinerea*. *Botrytis*, a fungal rot, can infect adjacent fruit in storage.

Now that he knows these organisms work, Janisiewicz wants to pilot test them in both powder and wet formulations.

“Most packinghouses have dip tanks and drenching equipment for applying chemicals that could also be used to apply these organisms,” he said.

Wilson said the organisms fight pathogens that invade fruit wounds by either outcompeting for nutrients or by making the wound site untenable for the pathogen in some unknown way.

Kearneysville researchers hope to eventually develop a mixture of organisms to control multiple diseases that attack fruit.

Doris Sanchez (301) 344-2767

Issued: May 7, 1990

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## **PRIVATE EXPORTERS REPORT SALES ACTIVITY FOR USSR**

WASHINGTON, May 7—Private exporters today reported to the U.S. Department of Agriculture export sales of 1,750,000 metric tons of corn for delivery to the USSR during the 1989-90 marketing year and under the seventh year of the Long Term Grain Supply Agreement signed Aug. 25, 1983 and extended Nov. 28, 1988. Of this quantity, 1,150,000 tons are new export sales and 600,000 tons are changes in destination from unknown to the USSR.

The marketing year for corn began Sept. 1.

Sales of wheat and corn to the USSR for delivery during the seventh year of the agreement (which began Oct. 1, 1989 and ends Sept. 30, 1990) total 18,909,500 tons, of which wheat is 3,277,300 tons and corn is 15,632,200 tons. Sales of soybeans total 342,300 tons and soybean meal total 1,198,000 tons. In addition, sales of barley total 7,300 tons.

USDA issues both daily and weekly export sales reports to the public. Exporters are required to report to USDA export sales of 100,000 metric tons or more of one commodity, made in one day, to one destination by 3:00 PM eastern time on the next business day following the sale. Export sales of less than these quantities must be reported to USDA on a weekly basis.

Thomas B. McDonald (202) 447-3273

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## **NEW PROTEINS COULD LEAD TO VACCINE FOR CATTLE TICK FEVER**

WASHINGTON—A malaria-like disease of cattle worldwide could be thwarted if a vaccine can be made from proteins discovered by U.S. Department of Agriculture and university researchers.

Their laboratory studies have identified several of the proteins of Babesia as promising candidates for making a vaccine, said Willard L. Goff of USDA's Agricultural Research Service. Babesia is a powerful protozoan microbe that causes cattle tick fever.

Even though there hasn't been a major outbreak of cattle tick fever in the continental U.S. since the 1940's, it remains a threat. No vaccine or drug for the disease (bovine babesiosis) is approved for use on livestock in this country, according to Goff.



But with further work, one or more of the proteins “might prove the ideal basis for a new vaccine to protect American cattle and herds overseas from the disease,” said Goff, a microbiologist in Pullman, Wash.

He and ARS colleagues there and co-investigators at Washington State University, Pullman, and the University of Florida, Gainesville, are cooperating in the studies.

A vaccine used in other countries contains a live but weak form of *Babesia* that has caused some injected animals to contract the disease. But injecting cattle with a protein-based vaccine “would boost protection,” said Terry F. McElwain at Washington State University. “We want a vaccine that stimulates cattle antibodies not only to block the protozoan from entering red blood cells, but also to kill the microorganism.”

Normally, the *Babesia* protozoan doesn’t make enough proteins for scientists to study. But the Washington State University researchers cloned several genes into helpful bacteria that “act like tiny factories, churning out enough protein for us to study,” Goff said.

Goff said the research findings also may help physicians studying malaria because of similarities between the two diseases.

Ticks can harbor the *Babesia* protozoan and transmit it when they bite cattle. Symptoms include loss of appetite, with a costly lack of weight gain and—in dairy cattle—a drop in milk production. “Babesiosis is not always fatal,” he said, “but adult cattle are more likely to die from it than younger animals.”

*Babesia*-carrying ticks in Mexico or the Caribbean increase risk of infestation on the U.S. mainland, where the disease could cost the cattle industry as much as \$500 million a year, Goff said.

USDA’s Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service closely monitors shipment of cattle across the U.S.-Mexico border, to prevent tick invasions. Ranchers in a buffer zone north of the border routinely immerse their herds in a tick-killing chemical.

Goff said the researchers also are working on two types of new biochemical probes that veterinarians or ranchers might use one day to diagnose the disease. One probe, called a monoclonal antibody, seeks and binds to specific *Babesia* proteins inside samples of cattle blood or tick tissue. Another probe finds the protozoan’s genetic material, or DNA, in tick or cattle specimens.

“Either probe,” said Goff, “might someday replace today’s techniques, which don’t work well enough if the tick or cow has only a very low-level infection.”

Cattle are susceptible to four species of Babesia. Other species infect cats, dogs, horses, sheep and other mammals including, rarely, humans.

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## **CALIFORNIA MEDITERRANEAN FRUIT FLY QUARANTINE AREA ENLARGED**

WASHINGTON, May 8—The U.S. Department of Agriculture is enlarging the Mediterranean fruit fly quarantine area in Los Angeles and Orange counties, combining it with the quarantined area in San Bernardino County and adding a portion of Riverside County in California.

Quarantine regulations are being amended in response to additional fly finds and to prevent further spread of the pest. The quarantine prohibits moving fruits and vegetables that might contain Medflies to regions outside the infested area without a special certificate or permit issued by an inspector.

Medflies are one of the world’s most destructive insect pests, attacking over 200 fruits and vegetables. The pests are especially damaging to citrus; heavy infestations can cause production losses of 25 to 50 percent. If permanently established in the United States, Medflies also would seriously limit the export market for U.S. produce.

This interim rule became effective on May 5, and will be published in the May 9 Federal Register. Comments will be accepted if the are received on or before July 9. An original and three copies of written comments referring to docket no. 90-050 should be sent to Chief, Regulatory Analysis and Development, PPD, APHIS, USDA, Room 866 Federal Building, 6505 Belcrest Road, Hyattsville, Md. 20782.

Comments may be inspected at USDA, Rm 1141-S., 14th Street and Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C., between 8 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except holidays.

Natalie Bosecker (301) 436-4898

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## **USDA ANNOUNCES PREVAILING WORLD MARKET RICE PRICES**

WASHINGTON, May 8—Acting Under Secretary of Agriculture Richard T. Crowder today announced the prevailing world market prices of milled rice, loan rate basis, as follows:

- long grain whole kernels, 8.63 cents per pound;
- medium grain whole kernels, 7.77 cents per pound;
- short grain whole kernels, 7.66 cents per pound;
- broken kernels, 4.32 cents per pound.

Based upon these prevailing world market prices for milled rice, rough rice world prices are estimated to be:

- long grain, \$5.34 per hundredweight;
- medium grain, \$4.86 per hundredweight;
- short grain, \$4.68 per hundredweight.

The prices announced are effective today at 3 p.m. EDT. The next scheduled price announcement will be made May 15 at 3 p.m. EDT, although prices may be announced sooner if warranted.

Gene Rosera (202) 447-7923

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## **MORE U.S. GRAIN AVAILABLE TO USSR**

WASHINGTON, May 8—Under Secretary of Agriculture Richard T. Crowder today announced that the purchase level which may trigger consultations under the extended U.S.-USSR Grain Agreement has been increased to 22 million tons for the 1989/90 agreement year.

The allowable limit previously had been raised from a base of 12 million tons; it was increased from 12 to 16 million tons in October 1989 and from 16 to 20 million tons in December 1989.

Today's adjustment means that Soviet purchases of U.S. wheat and corn, for shipment during the 12-month period which began Oct. 1, 1989, can now proceed up to a total level of 22 million tons without further consultations or communications under the agreement.

Today's increase in the consultation level for this year's trade results from contact between the two sides over recent days, and takes into account recent increases in USSR purchases of U.S. corn. It also takes

into account the fact that Soviet purchases of U.S. wheat and corn thus far for shipment during the current agreement year already total over 18.9 million tons.

Sally Klusaritz (202) 447-3448

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## **USDA ADDS ANGOLA TO EEP INITIATIVE FOR WHEAT TO WEST AFRICAN COUNTRIES**

WASHINGTON, May 8—The U.S. Department of Agriculture has added Angola to the list of West African countries eligible for wheat under the Export Enhancement Program, according to F. Paul Dickerson, general sales manager for USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service.

The invitation for West Africa (invitation GSM-512-50, revision III) now covers sales of wheat to Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canary Islands, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Sierra Leone, Senegal and Togo. The countries are eligible to purchase 139,100 metric tons of U.S. wheat under the EEP initiative announced by USDA on Feb. 22, 1989.

For more information call Mark Rowse, (202) 382-9240, or Larry McElvain, (202) 447-3224. For a tape-recorded message announcing the issuance of invitations under the EEP, call the CCC Operations Hotline, (202) 447-2042.

Sally Klusaritz (202) 447-3448

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## **TURNIPS SOURCE OF PLENTIFUL, INEXPENSIVE WINTER GRAZING**

WASHINGTON—Turnips are turning out to be a hit with sheep, a U.S. Department of Agriculture animal nutritionist has reported.

In feeding trials since 1986, animal nutritionist Steven P. Hart has let sheep graze on pastures planted with Purpletop, a familiar table variety of turnip. Hart works at the Forage and Livestock Research Laboratory operated by USDA's Agricultural Research Service at El Reno, Okla.

"The sheep gain well on turnips," Hart said. "They'll eat the leaves first, then the top of the turnip. Then they'll actually eat down into the



heart of the turnip, but they don't pull them out of the ground."

Hart said turnips produce twice the dry matter of winter wheat for forage—about four tons of dry matter per acre for grazing. That means turnips could be an economical alternative to winter wheat as a source of cool-weather grazing.

"In our feeding trials, we only put about five head of sheep on each acre of wheat," he said. "But we've gone as high as 20 head of sheep per acre of turnips. You can graze twice as many sheep on turnips as on wheat."

He said turnips have about 80 percent total digestible nutrients and 16 to 20 percent crude protein, compared with 80 percent TDN and 10 percent crude protein in corn. Also, turnips will survive a light freeze and still provide forage for the animal. Costs of producing the turnips are comparable to typical costs for establishing wheat pasture.

Hart said he has been able to plant turnips in late September, put the sheep on the pasture in late October and let them graze until Christmas.

"After that, you'd be free to use the land for something else," he added.

Sandy Miller Hays (301) 344-4089

Issued: May 9, 1990

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## **USDA DECIDES TWO ANIMAL WELFARE ACT COMPLIANCE CASES**

WASHINGTON, May 9—The U.S. Department of Agriculture settled two cases during March to enforce the humane care and treatment of animals regulated under the Animal Welfare Act.

James W. Glosser, administrator of USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, said the cases resulted from earlier charges. Details are:

—Norden Laboratories, Inc., a registered research facility in Lincoln, Neb., agreed to a cease-and-desist order and to pay a \$2,000 civil penalty to settle USDA charges of violating registration requirements under the Animal Welfare Act. USDA charged that during a routine compliance inspection on Feb. 18, 1988, Norden employees prevented APHIS officials from conducting a complete inspection by barring the use of a camera and the taking of photographs within its facility.

—St. Luke's Hospital of Kansas City, Mo., agreed to pay a \$1,500 civil penalty without admitting or denying USDA allegations that it failed to comply with required standards of the Animal Welfare Act. USDA alleged that on or about May 1, 1970, and until Dec. 22, 1988, the hospital operated as a research facility without being registered as required.

Standards for the care and treatment of certain animals have been required by the Animal Welfare Act since 1966. Animals protected by the law must be provided adequate housing, handling, sanitation, food, water, transportation, veterinary care and protection against extremes of weather and temperature. The law covers animals that are sold as pets at the wholesale level, or are used for biomedical research or for exhibition purposes.

USDA enforces the act primarily through administrative prosecutions. Many of these cases are resolved through the consent decision provisions of the regulations. Under these provisions, USDA and the respondent named in the complaint agree to a stipulated order and penalties. If the case is not settled, there is a hearing before an administrative law judge who issues a decision. Any party may appeal the administrative law judge's decision to the Department's judicial officer. The respondent may appeal an adverse decision by the judicial officer to the U. S. Court of Appeals. Failure to respond to the charges in the complaint results in the issuance of a default order assessing penalties.

Dealers, breeders, brokers, transportation companies, exhibitors and research facilities must be licensed or registered. USDA personnel make periodic, unannounced inspections to help assure compliance. Action is taken against violators after efforts to secure compliance are unsuccessful, Glosser said.

Questa Glenn (301) 436-7799

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**THIS WEEK’S HONEY-LOAN REPAYMENT LEVELS  
UNCHANGED**

WASHINGTON, May 10—Producers may repay their 1989 honey price-support loans at the following levels, according to Keith D. Bjerke, executive vice president of the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Commodity Credit Corporation:

**Weekly Honey-loan Repayment Levels, color and class, cents per pound, 1989 crop Table**

White .....	40.0
Extra-light Amber .....	37.0
Light Amber .....	36.0
Amber .....	35.0
Nontable .....	33.0

The weekly repayment level for 1990-crop honey is 38.0 cents per pound for all colors, table and nontable grades.

Levels are unchanged from those announced last week.

Producers who redeem their honey pledged as loan collateral by repaying their honey-price support loans at these levels may not repledge the same honey as collateral for another loan.

Jane K. Phillips (202) 447-7601 8:00 am-4:30 pm EST  
John C. Ryan (202) 447-8207 4:30 pm-5:30 pm EST

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